

South that brought such men into notice, politically. At the North, the continual agitation of the peace of the Union for the purpose of extending slavery, brings into notice the men at the North of great intellect and moral force. Does he understand? A note, like the gentleman or myself, floats very comfortably in a still and quiet atmosphere; but it takes the wild tornado to move the imbedded rock. That political tornado has been raised by yourselves, by your determination to extend, by fraudulent and unconstitutional means the area of human chattelhood. Do you understand me, sir? Yes: we thank God we have such men as a Wilson, a Seward, a Sumner and Chase; men who, knowing the right, have the nerve to contend for it; men of undoubted integrity and ability, whose patent of nobility comes from heaven. And mark ye, gentlemen of the South, the days of flunking at the North are all dead and damned; and if ever another one appears to your vision, rest well assured he is illegitimate. We have elected twenty-one Representatives from Ohio, all pledged for the repeal of this Nebraska iniquity; and you will find, when they arrive there, you will have an accession of just twenty-one Hales and Wilsons on that question, with not a flunker among them. We in Ohio do not threaten them with political death only; but have resolved that if they do not stand up for the right, in opposition to the encroachments of the slavery propagandists, we will hang them high as Haman! [Long continued applause.]

A gentleman from Alabama cries out, "Douglas was from the North!" Ford replied: "So was Benedict Arnold!" The British took the traitor and we retained the territory. Our Southern brethren have taken the territory and left us the traitor. They ought to protect, if they do despise him! [Applause and laughter.]

Now, Mr. President, we of Ohio protest against this plank in your platform as unjust and unrighteous. The majority of our delegation are from Virginia, the sons of her soil; and Virginia in the pure days of her commonwealth, taught us the lesson your State made to the General Government of the North-west territory, you Virginians expressly stipulated that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist therein, except for the punishment of crime. We, then, under the ordinance of '37 are the first born in the cause of freedom; and in Ohio, your children have resolved to carry out your will by seeing to it that slavery never does exist there; and we are prepared and determined to resist its encroachments upon soil consecrated to freedom. Yes, Virginians! remember this; that with warm hearts, and strong arms, your sons will stand up for Liberty and the Right; and Ohio, cemented as she is with the mighty West, is irresistible as the armies of Israel. Striking for the faith once delivered to the Saints, we strike for Human Freedom and Human Rights! [Cheers and cries of "Go on!"]

[A voice in the crowd:] "You had better come to Virginia and see our condition." Ford answered: We have been in your State and all over it. We know the situation of your population, both white and black. We know that Virginia, in this age of advancement, has retrograded; that the white and black races both suffer under the scourge of slavery. I have been on some plantations, where from one to two hundred negroes were worked, who in the course of the year, like the locusts of Egypt, eat up every thing, and the owner was compelled, so as to make the two ends of the year meet, to send a few human chattels Southward. In addition to this ignorance and superstition, mighty monsters, brood over your land, abroad in its darkness indestructible. We, of Ohio, have no wish to return to your State. That white headed old gentleman before you spent half his days in Virginia. He has known your peculiar institution long; and he knows that the genius of Liberty having been driven out from among you, has come to take her abode in the wilds of the western world, where she may build up for herself institutions and laws based upon the immutable principles of right. [Tremendous applause.]

Much has been said about New York and Sewardism; and inasmuch as her delegates are here I will say nothing about that State; but will, I hope, be permitted to speak of our own State. Sewardism, gentlemen, at this moment has its heel on "Sam's" neck in Ohio; and unless you give us a liberty-loving justice-like looking platform, the idea of October next will find Sewardism standing with both feet on the political grave of every "Sam" in this land.

Already the voices of Freedom are heard, marshalling their forces for the contest; the fires of Liberty are now burning on every hill top and in every valley throughout the length and breadth of the land, and you continue to burn until LIBERTY SHALL BE THE BIRTH RIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN; UNTIL WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A PENITENTIARY; A RELIGION WITHOUT A POPE; AND AN EMPIRE WITHOUT A SLAVE!

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.

MANY LIVES LOST—BOAT BURNED. Full particulars—Names of the killed, Missing, Wounded and Saved.

The steamer Lexington, Capt. J. V. Thorp, which left St. Louis last Thursday evening for Louisville, having about 80 persons on board, including passengers and crew, exploded her boilers in the Ohio River, while under way, about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning killed and wounding fully half of the people on board. This terrible disaster occurred near the town of Rome, Ia, 100 miles below this city, while every soul on board, with the exception of that part of the crew who were on watch, were all asleep in their berths, totally unconscious of the danger and death that surrounded them.

The boat, it is supposed, exploded all her boilers with a terrific noise, causing death and destruction to all around. The upper works of the boat, forward of her water wheels were blown to fragments, throwing the sleeping passengers and the crew about like "chaff before the wind," many of them falling in the river, and others alighting among the fragments of the burning boat and red hot furnaces on the lower deck, as the boat, almost on the instant of the explosion, and caught fire, thus exposing the survivors of the wreck to the horrors of either being burnt alive or drowned. At this juncture the best organized and commenced sinking, when a wood boat was caught, and that, together with skiffs, and the steamers J. C. Fremont and C. A. Given, which came up, saved many lives.

The J. C. Fremont with eight of the survivors, all wounded, reached this port Saturday evening. The D. A. Given stayed by the wreck some time, and arrived here yesterday morning with a good many of the

wounded and the passengers who were saved. Capt. Wood and officers of the D. A. Given, and Doctor Robertson and Jones of Rome, Ia., merit the warmest thanks of the survivors and the community for their many kind acts on the occasion. Capt. Wood had his boat turned into a regular hospital at once, and was most assiduous in his care and attention to the wounded.

Capt. Thorp, who was terribly burnt, went back to St. Louis, accompanied by his mate, John Johnson, first engineer, Mr. Davidson, the clerk, and a number of the cabin crew, on the Baltimore. The boat turned bottom upward, and sunk near Steppent. The second mate was standing near the forward bits at the time of the explosion, and, the first thing he knew, he caught the captain in his arms. The latter was on the hurricane deck the moment before. Several of the passengers who were saved, including Capt. T. White, who arrived on the Given, knew nothing of the disaster till they found themselves in the river, in their night dress among the floating portions of the wreck. How they were saved, or in what manner they reached the shore was equally a mystery. A passenger asleep in an upper berth was saved, and the one in an under berth of the same room was killed.

The second engineer, Willis, who was on watch, was killed, and his assistant saved. The second clerk and an assistant bar keeper were killed, and two firemen, names not known, burnt to death in their bunks. Two passengers who got on the boat at Smithland, were killed. One of them was a gentleman about 30 years of age, medium size, with brown hair and dark sandy goatee. Mr. Wiley Johnston, of Madison, had his leg broken and received several contusions. He was taken to Madison on the Strader. A German deck hand and a colored man, who lived back of New Albany, died on the D. A. Given. All the ladies, children and passengers in the after part of the boat were saved unhurt. One or two dead bodies and portion of the wreck were met by the Rainbow, 35 miles below this scene of the disaster.

The Lexington lacked only a few days of being five years old. The machinery was made by Phillips, Hise & Co., of New Albany, and the boat was quite old enough to be abandoned. She has been a packet in our trade, but was recently sold to St. Louis. The inspectors, of course, now that the damage is all done, will investigate as usual. The boat was under way, as two firemen on watch, and it is the opinion of those who saw the wreck that the boilers had no water in them. All the wounded persons are burned bruised or crippled.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Repulse of the Allies with Severe Loss.

ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON!

HALIFAX, July 4.—The royal mail steamer America arrived here this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d. ultimo. The news is not in very great detail, but is quite important.

Despatches have been received by Government announcing that the French and English made a combined attack, in force, on the Russian battery and the Malakoff tower on the 18th of June, and were repulsed by the Russians with great slaughter. The government had given no details of this great repulse, but fragmentary intelligence and private advices say that the English lost no fewer than 4,000 men including Lord Campbell and 76 officers. Rumors of other disasters are prevalent.

A large new French loan is immediately called for.

In the English Parliament Mr. Roebuck has moved a vote of censure on the conduct of the war.

The Emperor Napoleon has had an attack of the apoplexy.

Additional Items by the America.

The America arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 4th. Dates from the 23d. The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sevastopol. The most contradictory rumors prevailed in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at 4,000 men, but the report is believed to be exaggerated. The following are the only official notifications of the event:

"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Tower, at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably."

Advices from Peltier to the French Government are to the same effect.

Private accounts published in the London Standard, say the loss of British officers is killed and wounded, amount to no less than seventy; the greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. The allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

A dispatch from Bucharest via Vienna confirms the report that an expedition has been undertaken against Perskop. The Russian account of the allies in the sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the success claimed by the allies, but says that operation against the sea of Azoff were expected. The stores of grain destroyed were private property and not intended for the use of the Russian army.

The correspondence relates the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertsch. A dispatch from Varna, dated June 17th, which was reported on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and it was reported they had re-taken Anapa. The Austrian commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia; authorities refused to promulgate the order unless authorized by the Sultan. Constantine Bala, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy in a duel by an Austrian Major, Stalberg. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the Principality.

The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, under a flag of truce, caused much excitement in England. The unre-

judiced supposition is, that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as recently done at Rertsch. The Russian account in the Invalid Russ says six were killed and the remainder are prisoners.

AUSTRIA.—Russians influence is very active, even in the smallest German Courts. The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussion on Court Valeravski's French Circular of May 23d. The Journal also semi-officially says that peace is possible, if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally, although not formally settled, and the other points, viz., the navigation of the Danube and the evacuation of the Principalities, are also settled, leaving only the Vienna third point to be arranged.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamer Herman carried out intelligence of the presentation to Parliament of the report of Roebuck's Committee. The report merely admits that the sufferings of the army have been aggravated by incompetency at home. Since then there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the committee, they have given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, so worked as to embrace the grievances of all sections of the opposition. The debate on administrative reform, after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir Bulwer Lytton's resolutions, that the House of Commons recommended to the earliest attention of Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of the various official establishments.

Mr. Buchanan received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from the University of Oxford; as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Charles Lyell and Alfred Tennyson. The admiralty have awarded £16,000 sterling to the salvors of ship James Cheston.

FRANCE.—The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2d, to negotiate a new loan of one hundred and fifty million of dollars. Louis Napoleon has been ill for two days, but has recovered. The French funds fell two per cent. on the announcement of his illness.

SPAIN.—The disturbance at Sandago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the Carlist insurrection. Russia is suspected of being the instigator.

Mr. Dodge had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

DENMARK.—The Danish Diet is dissolved.

The Law forbids the enlistment for foreign service under penalty of eight years imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS.—London 11th, 5 o'clock a. m. Marseilles Friday night. The English steamer Astrolague arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th June.

There has a slight engagement at Eupatoria since the 12th of June. The Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers. The general is taking Mamelon and quarries s, 4,000 men.

What is declined at Marseilles.

NEW YORK, July 6.

The steamer America arrived at Boston at 9 o'clock last night. Her mails were transmitted by the morning train, and will arrive to-night. The papers contain very few items of importance; none, in fact, not already transmitted by telegraph.

The English troops carried the out works of the Redan fort, but were stopped by a trench which was entailed by the Rodan and Malakoff batteries, and in which the troops were exposed to a murderous fire. The Times does not pretend to give the particulars, but says the loss greatly exceeds that of any previous engagement in the Crimea. The London News intimates that the Government has information which it withholds.

COMMUNICATIONS.

What has Slavery to do with us?

No. 2. B. R. COWEN.—In last week's Chronicle I attempted to show how Slavery degraded our occupation, and defied our moral sentiments. I shall now show how it destroys our reverence for Law.

It demands as necessary to its well being the passage of laws which our sense of justice abhors. It demands the passage of laws, which trample in the dust those great rights guaranteed to all in the Constitution. The right of "Trial by Jury"—that great bulwark of our liberties—how much respect does Slavery pay to it? ask the Fugitive Slave Bill. (I will not disgrace our civil or criminal Codes by calling it a Law.) The right to the writ of "Habeas Corpus." The right to a reasonable time to defend against unjust accusations. The right of defence against illegal searches, all gone at one swoop, at the demands of this monster Tyrant. The same system forbids us to exercise the charities required alike by Humanity and Christianity,—forbids us to furnish a crust of bread, or glass of water to the panting, famishing fugitive, and it demands still farther, that we lay aside our necessary business—that we leave the bed side of the sick wife; that we leave the children that we leave unbudged the loved friend, and for what? for what does slavery make these unheard of demands?

That we may assist in the apprehension, prevent the escape, and finally return to bondage the fleeing fugitive. And after we have submitted to all this with the best grace we can, it further demands that the compact by which our great National domain was consecrated to Freedom, should be cast aside, and the Revolver, and Bowie knife substituted for the Ballot Box.

It drains off our substance for its support. That Slavery is not self sustaining, is evident to every one who has examined the subject; while it may prove profitable to individuals, the system involves all either directly or remotely concerned in it in extraordinary expenses, we may take the Post Office department as an example, and what is true of it, will hold good of all other departments of the Government. While the Government devotes a handsome revenue, from the mail matter carried, and distributed in the North; the surplus is all swallowed up, and an annual deficiency of thousands created in the South; and why? In the South, the laborer has no business with the Post Office; no papers making their daily, weekly, and monthly visits; no letters to send to kind relatives, and acquaintances, no answers to be received, nothing of the kind, Slavery gouges out the mind's eye, it warps the intellectual capacity of its victim; it destroys the desire for mental enjoyment, by destroying the

mind itself; and while in the North the U. S. mails convey to thousands the warm greeting of friends; the intelligence of the movements of man all over the civilized, and the savage world, it at the same time conveys to the lordly, isolated Slaveholder the intelligence of a rise or fall, in the price of "Negroes and Cotton."

Where are the armies of the U. S. kept North or South? I need not answer the question, but I may observe that the danger of an insurrection of the laborers of the North is so remote that we never see a U. S. soldier. It is true that a portion of the regular army, was employed during the administration of M. Fillmore; but that was not to prevent an insurrection, but to *serve the Union!* An alleged fugitive slave had been arrested, a trial, which was to decide whether he owned his own body and soul, or whether he was the personal chattel of another, was in progress, a few colored men, unarmed, invited him to walk out with them; he obeyed, the officials were struck dumb and powerless by the proceeding, the General Government was notified of the escape—its assistance was invoked, immediately the President issued his proclamation to the people of the U. S. The Secretary of the Navy, issued his proclamation to the naval force, and the Secretary of War, issued his proclamation to the soldiers of the U. S. And what was the burden of this threefold proclamation of the high executive officers of the Government? Why the Union was in danger—a negro has escaped from the pursuit of his master. The Union however was saved for the time at least. Such great exertions usually have their reward, the fugitive was retaken—the court room guarded by a strong chain—inside of which was posted a detachment of U. S. soldiers, with musket charged and bayonet fixed. In the midst of this twofold security, the trial was terminated, the fugitive was remanded to the charge of his master, that master made oath that he feared a rescue—and a detachment of U. S. troops was ordered to escort the slaveholder and his victim away down to Georgia or Alabama; and the cost of the whole proceeding was paid out of the U. S. Treasury. After the annexation of Texas, and the conquest of New Mexico, Texas set up a claim to the most valuable portion of New Mexico; the claim was carefully investigated by Benton, that man of research and he pronounced it in law, or equity, not worth the first red cent. But Texas was firm in her demands—she was backed by the slave power—because Texas was a slaveholding state, and New Mexico was free Territory—Congress bought one half, the claim for \$10,000,000, and resigned to Texas, the balance. Now, how much of this \$10,000,000, did we of Ohio pay? being about the one-tenth of the population of the United States—and paying one-tenth of the revenue of the U. S. by using one-tenth of the dutiable goods of the U. S. It is clear that of the \$10,000,000 we pay one million. Other instances of the cost of maintaining the system of slavery might be multiplied almost, *ad infinitum*, but enough has been said, to show that, if for nothing else, we might well object to the extension, and indeed to the continuance of slavery on account of its cost.

REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Editor:—In the Receipts and Expenditures of this year, the amount for my last year's service as Auditor seems large, wherefore, suffer me to explain.

The general business of the office is greatly increased from former years. But we must deduct from the present Exhibit, \$500, this being the amount of *expenditure* drawn in my favor in 1853, settled and published in the Exhibit of last year. This Order was entered in the Comptroller's Office, Journal, instead of the Order Book, and was by me omitted in posting;—hence its appearance now. Of the remainder, \$1340 is for extra work, work extending through two years. Viz, Plot Books, Index, and Duplicate of Assessment. This leaves the regular fees of the office for the last year less than \$2400. The present Auditor Mr. Charlesworth, not being in possession of these facts could only present the matter in the aggregate. Hoping this may prove satisfactory to all parties.

I remain Respectfully yours,

D. TRUEMAN.

Doings in Wheeling, on the 4th. Mr. Editor:—Having resolved to spend the glorious birthday of our National Independence, in as pleasant, agreeable, and interesting a manner as possible, I came to the conclusion, to visit the neighboring city of Wheeling, and observe the passing "lights," and events, that might there be presented to the visual Organs, of an "ignorant country greenhorn;" or in other words—to see—"Sam"; but the "Elephant"; and as some account of the proceedings, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Chronicle, I will proceed to Chronicle a few of them.

Crossing at Martin's Ferry, the first object observed, that drew particular attention, and before we reached the Virginia side, was a fine, stout, hearty looking, young fellow, "gloriously drunk." Of course, every free-born American citizen, considers it an unalienable right, and privilege, to get drunk on that day, if he chooses; and wallow in the dust, dirt, and filth, if he chooses; for is it not Independence day? and has not a man a right to do as he pleases? A gentleman queried, "I wonder where he procured his liquor? I should think it could not be so easily obtained in the city!" He was answered, "Oh! there is plenty of it, in the night! You will see forty drunken men before night." "If they are Ohioans, they will be severely dealt with," was the reply. I remarked, "some Ohioans are better raised, than get drunk at all, much less, on that memorable day, sacred to the heart of every American patriot." No reply was made; the boat touched the shore, and we sprang on the pebbly beach. But, to the credit of our sister city, be it said, we saw but two men afterward, whom we could strongly suspect, of partaking too freely, of the "O be joyful."

There were three or four companies of firemen, belonging to the city, and two companies from Steubenville, out on parade. They were handsomely dressed, and made quite an imposing appearance. The engines and hose, belonging to the several companies, were handsomely, as well as fantastically, decorated with wreaths and bouquets of artificial flowers; and their apparatus all appeared to be in good condition. The procession marched through several principal streets of the city, and then adjourned for dinner, after which, we saw them no more; preferring to spend a few hours of calm meditation, among "the graves of the departed," on the beautiful beach. To the noise, smoke, din, tumult, bustle, confusion, gorging and flashing array, and the Virginia State Fencibles—volunteer company—

were also on parade, but they, as well as every thing, and every body else, acted entirely independent of the other organizations. This company, had quite a martial appearance, and is composed of fine, intelligent looking men. We thought, as we gazed upon them, although few in numbers, what a mass of moral, intellectual, and physical power, was combined and concentrated, in that small body of men. Courage, is an essential qualification, for every soldier; but when to this is added a high order of mental and intellectual endowment; what may he not accomplish? "Knowledge is power" may be as applicable to the soldier as to anything else! Who can withstand the fearless intrepidity, the firm resolve, and iron will of such men? Is it not this, that gives to the citizen soldiery of the United States, their boasted superiority over all other nations? About half past eleven A. M., the company marched into the Court House; the Declaration of Independence was read, and a short, but entertaining speech delivered to those present, but more particularly to the Fencibles. The orator was Mr. Taylor, the gentlemanly poet and editor of the "Intelligencer." He is also a private belong to the company.

The Rifle Corps—composed of Germans—was also on parade; they are a fine looking body of men; but I could not help contrasting their plain, dark, close fitting dress, and sabbie plumes—so closely resembling the dress of the Saxon Soldier of Europe—with the more gay, and national colors of the Fencibles. The German population held their Jubilee, in a shady rural retreat, back of the city, on the bank of the creek. Poor fellows! I could not repress a sigh of sympathy, that sat across my mind, as I witnessed their patriotic efforts—celebrating the greatness and glory of their adopted country; though many of them, for aught I know, may be Americans by birth, as well as by choice.

We also learned, that the different Sabbath Schools had a picnic or merry making on the island; but as man is mortal, and does not possess the power of ubiquity, we were not with them; but will take it for granted, as they were engaged in a good cause, they enjoyed themselves accordingly.

But amid all the pomp, show, and glitter; the burning of powder, the cheering, the patriotic—soul-stirring speeches, and laudations of the Heaven born Goddess of Liberty; we could not avoid the unpleasant reflection, that we were in the midst of Human Slavery. But it was some palliation to think, as was remarked by the poet Soldier, that, although we have three millions of slaves with us; we have also, twenty millions of freemen.

Oh! my country, bound together by the ties of blood and common brotherhood, must that dark, foul blot, forever stain the bright escutcheon of thy glory? Must the brow of the true-hearted, ever burn with shame, as he is taunted with thy black disgrace and infamy? Must the cities of this Union forever be marred for human flesh; and warm, beating, throbbing hearts, be knocked off, at the sound of the auctioneer's hammer, to the highest bidder? "Just God! and shall we calmly rest."

The Christian's scorn, the Heathen's mirth; Content to live the lingering slave; "And by-word of a mocking earth!"

"God forbid! But let us break the chain, the yoke remove,

And smite to earth oppressor's rod,

With those mild arms of Peace and Love,

"Made mighty through the Living God."

"Down let the shadow of Moloch sink,"

And leave no traces where it stood;

Nor longer let his idol clink

Its daily cup of human blood;

But rent another altar there,

To Truth and Love, and Mercy given;

And Freedom's gift, and Freedom's prayer,

"Shall call an answer down from Heaven."

"WILL".

Columbian, C. July 1855.

Pursuant to a call a meeting of the Republican party met in the Court House, in St. Clairsville, on 4th, of July. Prof. COWEN, was elected Chairman, and J. WOOD, made Secretary. C. C. Carrall, stated the object of the meeting, to be the appointment of delegates, to the Columbus Convention, to be held on the 13th. Judge Cowen, being called upon addressed the meeting.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to appoint 7 delegates, to represent Belmont Co., in the Convention, at Columbus, the following persons were nominated: Hon. B. S. Cowen, Joel Wood, N. Cooper, M. Pennington, Parvin Wright, Gen. Lippincott, Thos. W. Fawcett, and adopted as regular delegates. Dr. C. Cope, Dr. Bailey, J. Kuntz, H. Heberling, Wm. Keed, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Dillon, were adopted as alternates. M. Pennington, moved that this meeting, express their preference for the nomination of S. P. Chase, as candidate for Gov. by the Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 13th, which after discussion, by J. Moore, Cowen, Cope, Pennington, Drew and others was adopted. C. C. Carrall, moved to constitute the 7 delegates, a Central Committee, for the County. Wm. Nichols, moved to amend by limiting their appointment to the next meeting, which was adopted. Mr. Drennon moved to amend the amendment, by limiting the appointment of the Committee to the 2d Saturday in Aug., at which time a meeting will be held in St. Clairsville, for the purpose of nominating candidates, for the county offices.

The meeting was addressed by Pennington and Moore, and then adjourned.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.

The liquor bill has passed the House by a vote of 213 to 50. The House also passed a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to prevent slavery in the Territories, repudiating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and demanding its restoration, and asserting a non-submission to the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and expressing a determination to use all constitutional means to oppose the aggressions of the slave power.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention

HARRISBURG, July 5.—The State Democratic Convention assembled here yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, at which the Hon. J. Glancey Jones, presided.

On the third ballot, Arnold Plummer, of Venango, was nominated as Canal Commissioner. The committee on resolutions made a minority and a majority report. The majority report avoided the jury (liquor) law and Nebraska. The minority report took decided grounds on both these exciting subjects. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, was negatived; ayes 19 nays 89. A motion to amend the majority report by inserting the minority Nebraska resolution, was lost by a vote of 45 50.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, July 12, 1855.

A Striking Contrast.

Bitter feelings rise up in the hearts of children towards parents when they feel that they have been mistreated, while other children have been petted and favored. It is the same with the people of a nation as with the members of a family. Let one class of people conceive the idea that the executive cares nothing for them—and will do nothing to protect them in their rights, while at the same time it assists another class to the enjoyment of its every privilege, and the former class must become estranged, and feel disaffected towards the Government.

Sometime in the present four years (which future generations will style "the four years disgraced by the Administration of Gen. Pierce, and the passage of the Nebraska Bill") it was discovered by some argus-eyed soul-driver that one Anthony Burns had escaped from labor in a southern state, and was a citizen of Boston. A man with a lighter colored skin than Burns (his heart was ten-fold blacker) makes oath to that effect, and all the "powers that be" are put in motion to remand Burns to "chains and slavery." The President sends a ship—and "an army with banners" stands around a human being and freedom. He is conveyed on board a ship—a government vessel—and at the expense of the government sent back to slavery. All this the President did for one class of his people. Now let us see what he did not do for another class.

It is well known that Kansas, by its fertile soil and its mild climate tempted emigrants thither. They of course went there confident of protection from the government. But while in the new home they were set upon by armed ruffian hordes, and their lives threatened, if they dared to exercise the rights of freemen. One would naturally suppose that the Government—so prompt to render assistance in one case, would not withhold it in another. What are the facts? So far from assisting them, the President actually turns out a Governor who tries to assist them. Neither assist them himself, nor allows any one else to do so. How does this sneaking skulking "dog-in-the-manger" policy become the President of a powerful nation like ours? These things are true nevertheless.

A Great Humbug.

It is well known that the Know Nothing papers in the North, our neighbor among the number; are making considerable of a blow over what they call the Northern platform, adopted by the fifty three so-called secessionists from the National Know Nothing convention. Their seceding is as great a humbug as was ever practised upon an intelligent people. In fact it is in keeping with the order from the time of their first organization up to the present time. The facts of the case, as we gather them from our eastern exchanges, are as follows.

During the discussion of the slavery question in the convention, the excitement became very warm. Some doughfaces from the North contended that if the majority resolutions were adopted, the jig was all up with the order. After a long consultation it was finally concluded that a portion of the northern members should "pretend" to secede and adopt a platform that would be most likely to take with the North. These 53 gentlemen then withdrew and adopted a series of glib resolutions, which they named the Northern platform. After the adoption of this Northern platform, as it is called, which was but a few minutes work, the majority of these 53 members returned to the convention, (the Ohio delegation among the number,) and acted with it until its close. They also agreed that they would appoint delegates to the National convention, which is to be held on the 22nd of February next for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. With these facts staring them in the face, the Northern Know Nothing press, the Cadiz Republican among the number, have the hardihood to say that the order North is in favor of anti-slavery principles. Could anything be more deceptive! In the language of an excellent free soil contemporary we say—"If these 53 men expect to catch northern votes by such trickery and jesuitism, they will be greatly deceived. Genuine free soilers are not to be caught with such chaff."

The above is from the *Cadiz Sentinel*, and we copy it entire here, merely to place Mr. Allen right upon the record, and to vindicate the "truth of History." Charley says—"their [the K. N.'s] seceding is as great a humbug as was ever practiced upon an intelligent people." To this we take exception, and ask our friend Allen to follow us while we show him that other humbug which was a greater. Will the *Sentinel* please go back to the time when the Nebraska Kansas Bill was before Congress—and which drew from the entire people of the North so indignant a response. He remembers it. Well, where stood the *Cadiz Sentinel* on that stupendous fraud? It stood, with nine-tenths of the Democratic press of Ohio—bitterly opposed to that measure. It denounced it as unjust—outrageous—a violation of the plighted faith of the nation—an uncalled for infraction of a sacred compact. Some folks may have thought Charley was in earnest, if they did that foolish thought was soon dispelled, after it became apparent that the bill would become a law—and that the Brigadier General was in favor of it. Then the world saw that of all the humbogs "ever perpetrated upon an intelligent people" this Democratic press opposing the Nebraska bill took the lead. Charley, together with the nine-tenths of his political contemporaries, found themselves all at once in favor of the Nebraska Bill, and strenuously striving to whip re-

fractory democrats into the traces. The 80,000 majority for the Republican ticket shows with what success they whipped.

Now Charley, do, there's a good fellow, just make this correction:—that the secession of the K. N.'s is the greatest humbug but one "ever perpetrated upon an intelligent people."

Luhuman.

It was the unfortunate Poe who spoke of "Ghouls,—Men with bodies wanting souls,"—but we never knew just as well what he meant, and what kind of things he referred as since we read the following:

It was Capt. Goodrich of the schooner *Grace Darling*, who took one hundred and twenty-five dollars from five slaves at Norfolk, Va., as the price for bringing them away and then after having got them on board his vessel, betrayed them to the authorities. The *Grace Darling* arrived at Boston one day last week, and on Saturday the captain was waited upon by a committee of Boston gentlemen who desired some explanation of the affair. He vouchsafed them none, however, but intimated that if they were not pleased with his conduct they were at liberty to cultivate their displeasure to their heart's content. On Saturday evening he went out to Manchester, where he resides, and as soon as his arrival became known there, his neighbors and friends called upon him for explanations. He gave them as little satisfaction as he had given the Boston committee, whereupon they manifested their abhorrence of his conduct by hanging him in effigy on the public square, in front of the Orthodox church in Manchester. The effigy was labeled, "Judas sold the oppressed for thirty pieces of silver," and was suffered to remain suspended all through the Sabbath. The captain was called to Boston by his engagements on Monday morning, and there the following placard greeted his sight at all the principal corners:

STOP THIEF!

Ran away from NORFOLK, Va., with One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, CAPT. GOODRICH of Manchester, Mass., Master of Schooner "GRACE DARLING," now lying in the harbor of Boston. JUDAS took the thirty pieces, but he performed the service for those who paid him. MARK THIS VRECHT! He j